

S/080/61/034/001/010/020
A057/A129

Study of Chemical Aging and the Effect of Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

X-ray patterns in Fig.7 and a microphotograph in Fig.8. No change in chemical composition of the precipitate or pH of the liquor was observed. The crystal lattice of the precipitate improves and the particle size increases. Results on abnormal aging by hydrolysis (i.e., of precipitates in contact with water) demonstrate (Tab.2, Fig.1-8) that the precipitate becomes more basic, the content of CO_3^{2-} drops to 16.1% and also pH decreases. Abnormal aging caused by neutralization occurs in opposite direction compared with aging by hydrolysis (Tab.3, Fig.1-8), i.e., physical properties of the precipitate deteriorate with a decrease in filtration ability, and particle size and volume (increase in surface area). The precipitate becomes less basic, the content in CO_3^{2-} and the pH of the suspension increase, while the content in HCO_3^- decreases. Comparison of experimental results indicate abnormal changes of the primary (crystal lattice and defects) and of the secondary structure (size and surface of particles, packing, dimension and characteristics of pores) of the precipitate. According to properties of the crystal lattice of basic nickel carbonate noted by other investigators [Ref.6: I. François-Rosetti, Card 4/24]

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Study of Chemical Aging and the Effect of Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

B. Imelek, J. Chem. Phys., 51, 7-8, 451-460 (1954); Ref. 7: I. Longuet-Elcard, I. Mering, C. r., 246, 8, 1231-4 (1958); Ref. 8: O. Baguo, C. r. 236, 6, 699-701 (1953); Ref. 9: I. V. Tananayev, M. Ya. Bikmel'der, ZhNKh, 2, 12, 2700 (1957)] and corresponding to the present results (Fig. 5-8) the present authors assume a correlation between changes in primary and secondary structure of the precipitate in abnormal aging. This correlation controls the effect of secondary chemical reactions on changes in physical properties of the aged precipitate. The basic nickel carbonate precipitate has a hydroxide crystal lattice in which OH^- -groups are partly substituted by CO_3^{2-} -groups. Chemical aging by hydrolysis effects re-substitution of CO_3^{2-} by OH^- -groups. Thus the primary structure becomes finer and the secondary structure improves. In chemical aging by neutralization the properties of the precipitate change in the opposite direction, since more OH^- -groups are replaced by CO_3^{2-} -groups, and thus the primary structure is more and more deformed and physical properties deteriorate. Changes in physical properties depend on changes in crystal structure and occur in the same direction. The rate of changes depends on Card 5/24

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Study of Chemical Aging and the Effect of Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

technological conditions : temperature, concentration, size of the interface, mixing intensity of the suspension, and time of aging. Summarizing: 1. Influence of chemical aging (caused by secondary chemical reactions) starts with the formation of the solid phase during precipitation affecting chemical composition and physical properties of the precipitate, 2. in the aging of precipitates with changing chemical composition the effect of chemical aging abnormally changes the physical properties, 3. change in physical properties (secondary structure) of basic nickel carbonate depends (in abnormal aging) on the change in the primary structure and occurs in the same direction. The present authors suggest to classify processes of chemical precipitations into two groups: a) Processes which are not complicated by secondary chemical reactions. Precipitates are formed not changing the chemical composition during precipitation. Aging occurs like normal physical aging; b) the precipitation process is complicated by one (or more) secondary chemical reactions. The precipitate changes chemical composition during precipitation and aging. These precipitates have abnormal aging because chemical aging and normal

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(physical) aging occurs simultaneously. There are 8 figures, 3 tables and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1960

Card 7/24
7

KORF, D.M.; FOMINA, Ye.A.

Solubility in the system $MnSO_4 - CaSO_4 - H_2O$ at 25 and 75°. Zhur.-
neorg.khim. 8 no.4:1022-1023 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya zavoda "Krasnyy khimik".
(Manganese sulfates) (Calcium sulfate) (Solubility)

TSVETKOVA, N.N., kand. biol. nauk; SKAZKIN, F.D., doktor biol. nauk, red.; FOMINA, Ye.A., red.

[Physiological significance of mineral nutrition as related to water requirements in the life of plants; a bibliographic index for 1926-1962] Fiziologicheskoe znachenie mineral'nogo pitaniia v sviazi s vodnym rezhimom v zhizni rastenii; bibliograficheskii ukazatel', 1926-1962. Sost. N.N.Tsvetkova. Pod red. F.D.Skazkina. Leningrad, 1964. 174 p.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Biblioteka. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR (for Skazkin).

VASSERMAN, I.M.; FOMINA, Ye.A.

Continuous process of chemical precipitation with automatic
control. Khim. prom. no.8:607-610 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

VASSERMAN, I.M.; YEVDOKIMOVA, M.I.; MARAMZIN, A.I.; MILOSLAVSKIY, A.S.;
TOLSTOGUZOV, A.D.; FOMINA, Ye.A.

Continuous method of precipitating basic nickel carbonate
with complex automation of the process. TSvet. met. 37 no.12:
25-31 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

VASSERMAN, I.M.; FOMINA, Ye.A.

Automatic control according to the pH value of a continuous process
of chemical precipitation of compounds of variable composition. Zhur.
prikl. khim. 38 no.7:1507-1513 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

FOMINA, YE.D.

33953 FOMINA, YE. D. VYEGYETATI, VNOYE
I, GYENYERATI, VNOYE RAZMNOZHYENI, YE
VYEFYESKA I, BRUSNI, KI, SBORNI, K
NAUCH. RABOT STUD, YENTOV KARYELO-
FI, N. GOS. UN-TA, VYP. 1, 1948 S 63-68

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 42, Moskva, 1949

BOGOYAVLENSKIY, G.P.; FOMINA, Ye.N., redaktor; KHOVANSKIY, I.P.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Russian geographers and travellers, list of recommended
literature] Russkie geografy i puteshestvenniki; rekomenda-
tel'nyi ukazatel' literatury. Vstup.stat'ia nauchnaia imeni
V.I.Lenina, 1955. 118 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Bibliography-Explorers)

SHABANOVA, Valentina Yevgen'yevna; FOMINA, Ye.N., redaktor; KHOVANSKIY, I.P.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Science and technology in our country's fields; a discussion of books]
Nauka i tekhnika na poliyakh nashey strany; beseda o knigakh. Moskva,
Gos. biblioteka SSSR im. V.I.Lenina, 1956. 19 p. (MIRA 9:11)
(Bibliography--Agriculture)

FOMINA, YE. N.

BOGATOVA, Galina Petrovna; FOMINA, Ye. N., redaktor; KHOVANSKIY, I. P.
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Books of remarkable travels] Knigi o zamechatel'nykh putesh-
stviakh. Moskva, M-vo kul'tury RSFSR, 1956. 13 p. (Besedy o
novykh nauchno-populiarnykh knigakh, no. 1) (MLRA 10:6)
(Bibliography--Voyages and travels)

Handwritten: Bogatova, Galina Petrovna, Ye.N., red.; KHELEMSKAYA, L.M., tekhn.red.

BOGATOVA, Galina Petrovna; FOMINA, Ye.N., red.; KHELEMSKAYA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Searches and discoveries; books about geographers and explorers]
Poiski i otkrytiia; knigi o geografakh i puteshestvennikakh. Moskva,
M-vo kul'tury RSFSR, 1957. 13 p. (Besedy o novykh nauchno-populiar-
nykh knigakh, no.3)

(Bibliography--Discoveries (in geography))

BE LAVENTSEVA, G.N., BOGATOVA, G.P., LEVINA, S.S., NASEDKINA, B.A., FOMINA, Ye.M.,
red.; ABRIKOSOVA, F.S., red.; AMBARTSUMYAN, red.; VASILEVSKAYA, V.A.
red.; DROZDOVA, N.N., red.; ZHAK, D.K., red.; KOPKOVA, G.I., red.;
LEVASHOVA, Z.P., red.; SMIRNOVA, B.A., red.; TIMOSHENKO, G.G., red.;
KHROMKOVA, A.A., red.; KHELEMSKAYA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Catalog for district libraries. Classes: Natural sciences - 5;
Medecine- 61; Geography - 91] Katalog raionnoi biblioteki.
Otdely: 5 estestvoznaniye, 61 meditsina, 91 geografia. Izd. 3.,
dop. i perer. Moskva, 1958. 215 p. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Moscow. Publichnaya biblioteka.
(Bibliography--medicine) (Bibliography--Geography)
(Bibliography--Science)

FOMINA, Yelena Nikitichna; VADIKOVSKAYA, L.M.; KIRILLOV, G.N.; CHZHAO,
A.18.; VASIL'IKVA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[For an abundance of agricultural products; survey of literature]
Za obilie produktov sel'skogo khoziaistva; obzory literatury.
Moskva, M-vo kul'tury RSFSR, 1959. 68 p. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Moscow. Publichnaya biblioteka.
(Bibliography--Agriculture)

NASEDKINA, V.A.; FOMINA, Ye.N., red.; VASIL'YEVA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[Submarine world] Podvodnyi mir. Moskva, M-vo kul'tury
RSFSR, 1959. 17 p. (Besedy o nauchno-populiarnykh knigakh,
no.6) (MIRA 12:8)
(Bibliography--Oceanographic research)

BOGATOVA, Galina Petrovna; POMINA, Ye.N., red.; VASIL'YEVA, L.P.,
tekh.n.red.

[Treasures of the earth crust] Sokrovishcha zemnykh neдр.
Moskva, M-vo kul'tury RSPSR, Gos.ordena Lenina biblioteka
SSSR im. V.I.Lenina, 1959. 22 p. (Besedy o nauchno-populiar-
nykh knigakh, no.7) (MIRA 12:11)
(Bibliography--Mines and mineral resources)

BOGATOVA, Galina Petrovna; FOMINA, Ye.N., red.; VASIL'YEVA, L.P.,
tekhn. red.

[The earth in its past and present; index of scientific and
popular literature] Zemlia v ee proshlom i nastoiashchem;
ukazatel' nauchno-populiarnoi literatury. Izd.3., dop. i
perer. Moskva, Gos. biblioteka SSSR im. V.I.Lenina, 1961.
46 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Bibliography--Earth)

FOMINA, Yelena Nikitichna; PEREL', Yu.G., red.; VASIL'YEVA, L.P.,
tekhn. red.

[In spaces of the universe; 1st of popular science literature
on astronomy] V prostrakh vselennoi; ukazatel' nauchno-
populiarnoi literatury po astronomii. Izd.3., dop. i perer.
Moskva, Gos. biblioteka SSSR im. V.I.Lenina, 1962. 51 p.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Bibliography--Astronomy)

LEVINA, S.S.; PISARZHEVSKIY, O.N., FOMINA, Ye.N., red.; VASIL'YEVA,
L.P., tekhn. red.

[Physics and chemistry; index of popular literature] Fi-
zika i khimiia; ukazatel' nauchno-populiarnoi literatury.
Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos.ordena Lenina biblio-
teka SSSR, 1963. 150 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Bibliography--Physics) (Bibliography--Chemistry)

LEVINA, S.S.; PISARZHEVSKIY, O.N., nauchnyy red.; FOMINA, Ye.N., red.;
VASIL'YEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Physics and chemistry; annotated index of popular scientific literature] Fizika i khimiya; ukazatel' nauchno-populiarnoi literatury. Izd.3., dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos. biblioteka SSSR im. V.I.Lenina. 1963. 150 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Bibliography--Physics) (Bibliography--Chemistry)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 13 (USSR) SOV/124-58-1-08

AUTHOR: Fomina, Ye. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the Static Stability of a Power System Relative to Speed and Voltage Regulation (Issledovaniye staticheskoy ustoychivosti energosistemy pri regulirovani skorosti i napryazheniya)

PERIODICAL: Sb. rabot po avtomatike i telemekhan. Moscow. AN SSSR. 1956, pp 69-77

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the static stability of an extremely simple power system (a generator unit attached to a network capable of absorbing an infinite power) with consideration of the effects of speed and voltage regulators. The author points to the effectiveness of the use of the voltage-variation derivative (rate control) and to the elevated degree of accuracy with which it makes the maintenance of a steady-state value possible. Optimal voltage-regulator parameters are found for a specific power system.

A. A. Pervozvanskiy

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: FOMINA, Ye.N.

103-10-9/10

TITLE: Seminar on the Automatic Control Theory in Leningrad (1955-1956)
(Obshcheleningradskiy seminar po teorii avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniya (1955-1956 gg.))

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, 1957, Vol. 18, Nr 10, pp. 947-949
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: On January 21, 1955, P.A.Lebedev delivered a lecture on "Stability of a non-Stabilized Movement in the Final Time Interval".
On February 2, 1955, T.N.Sokolov discussed the "Question of the Characteristics of Quality in the Theory of Automatic Control".
D.A.Bashkirov discussed the "Finding out of Roots of Algebraic Equations According to the Method of the Successive Divisions".
On June 6, 1955 I.A.Orurk discussed the "Application of Integral Equations on the Occasion of the Investigation of the Transition Processes in Complicated Linear and Nonlinear Systems".
N.G.Barinov discussed the "Problem of the Construction of Transition Characteristics in Automatic Control Systems."
On September 27, 1956 Ye.P.Popov discussed the "Approximate Investigation of Transition Processes in some Nonlinear Automatic Systems According to the Method of the Harmonic Linearization."

Card 1/2

Seminar on the Automatic Control Theory in Leningrad.
(1955-1956)

103-10-9/10

On November 1, 1956, A.A.Voronov discussed a method of approximation for the determination of the stabilization process of self-oscillations in some linear systems.
On November 29, 1956, A.D.Maksimov discussed the "Precision of the First Approximation in the Case of a Linearizing Action of the Non-Linear Automatic Systems by Means of Vibration".

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

FOI 1004, YE. N

BOBROV, V.M.; VORONOV, A.A.; GLEBOV, I.A.; IVANOV, V.I.; KARPOV, G.V.;
KASHTELIAN, V.Ye.; SEMENOV, V.V.; SIROTKO, V.K.; SIRYY, N.S.;
SUKHANOV, L.A.; URUSOV, I.D.; FETISOV, V.V.; FOMINA, Ye.N.;
KOSTENKO, M.P., akademik, red.; DOLMATOV, P.S., red.izd-va;
SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Electrodynamic modeling of power engineering systems] Elektro-
dinamicheskoe modelirovanie energeticheskikh sistem. Pod red.
M.P.Kostenko. Moskva, 1959. 406 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki.
(Electric networks--Electromechanical analogies)

[illegible]

FCMINA, Ye.N.

Use of mathematical models in studying the dynamic characteristics
of axi-radial hydraulic turbines. Sbor. rab. po vop. elektromekh.
no.6:286-293 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Hydraulic turbines)

S/573/62/000/007/015/015
D201/D308

AUTHORS: Semenov, V.V.; Stepura, E.F., Tarasov, V.A. and
Fomina, Ye.N.

TITLE: An electronic pass-band filter for an EEG pattern
analyzer

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki.
Sbornik rabot po voprosam elektromekhaniki. no. 7,
1962. Avtomatizatsiya, telemekhanizatsiya i priboro-
stroyeniye, 373-375

TEXT: The authors show the possibility of designing very
low frequency pass-band filters using electronic analog techniques.
An analog of a passive pass-band LC filter is taken as an example.
It consists of 4 integrators and an adder for sign inversion. An
experimentally designed filter of the analog type had a 3 db pass-
band of 4 c/s at a center frequency of 9 c/s. The filter was used
to detect the α -rhythm. These filters, having a very high input
impedance, may be easily connected to other instruments, their tun-

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An electronic pass-band ...

S/573/62/000/007/015/015
D201/D308

ing is simple and they may quickly be switched to other frequencies.
Various types of filters can be built from the same standard units.
There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

S/275/63/000/002/016/032
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Semenov, V.V., Stepura, E.F., Tarasov, V.A. and Fomina, Ye. N.

TITLE: An application of simulation equipment in electro-encephalographic investigations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektronika i ee primeneniye, no. 2, 1963, 9, abstract 2V49 (Dokl. 4-y Mezhd. konferentsii po primeneniyu fiz. i matem. modelirovaniya v razlichn. otraslyakh tekhn. v. 3, M., 1962, 281-285)

TEXT: A band filter with two resonance circuits was selected as the basic equipment for simulation. The simulation circuits were designed in such a way, so as to serve as permanent networks in the electro-encephalographic equipment. The operational d.c.-amplifiers developed for the filter models, have a gain factor of about 1000. Owing to the selection of a 2-stage parallel compensation circuit, zero tuning is carried out only when replacing tubes and during general adjustment of the setup. The simulation of the
Card 1/2

An application of simulation ...

S/275/63/000/002/016/032
D405/D301

equations of the band filter with resonance circuits was effected by means of 4 integrators and a summator. In distinction to actual LC-filters, which owing to their size are not feasible within the frequency-range used in electro-encephalography, and to circuits incorporating twin-T filters and line repeaters of higher complexity which are very difficult to tune, the model-filter is free of these shortcomings. The model-filter ensures a specified passband width of adequate uniformity within the passband and sufficient attenuation-steepness; it is easy to retune and has high input impedance and low output impedance. The model constructed is used for singling out various rhythms from the electro-encephalogram for their quantitative and qualitative evaluation during fixed intervals of time. The quantitative estimate of the mean activity of the various rhythms and of the integral curve is effected by means of operational integrator-amplifiers. For convenience, the integration result is converted into digital form. A calibration oscillator was developed for testing and calibration of all the channels of the electro-encephalographic setup; it too, utilizes operational amplifiers. The setup can also be used for other investigations. 2 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BUYEVICH, V.V. (Leningrad); ODTROUMOV, E.Ye. (Leningrad);
FOMINA, Ye.N. (Leningrad); YUREVICH, Ye.I. (Leningrad)

Simulation of a turbine with intermediate steam superheating
as an element of the electrodynamic model in an electric
power system. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Energ. i
transp. no.3:340-344 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

FOMINA, Ye.N.

Optimum control of the regulator of a hydraulic turbine.

Sbor. rab. po vop. elektromekh. no.10:286-289 '63.

(MIRA 17:8)

FOMINA, Ye. V.

USSR/Geology

Card 1/1

Authors : Samoylova, R. B; Smirnova, R. F., and Fomina, E. V.

Title : New data on the stratigraphy of the Tulska horizon of the lower carbon deposits of the Moscow basin

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 2, 371 - 373, May 1954

Abstract : According to lithological composition and complex the depositions of the Tulska horizon can be divided into two parts. Lower part usually argillaceous with basalt sands as foundation with layer of unseasoned limestone and calcareous lime. The upper part as a rule is formed of lime containing 0 to 4 layers of limestone and calcareous lime. Unseasoned sand is the foundation of these layers. Eight references. Graph.

Institution :

Presented by : Academician N. S. Shatskiy, March 20, 1954

AUTHOR:

Pomina, Ye.V.
Pomina, Ye.V.

5-3-33/37

TITLE:

On the Problem of Association of the Upper- and Lower-Tula Complexes of Foraminifera With Various Carbonaceous Facies of the Tula Horizon of the Moscow Coal Basin (K voprosu o priurochennosti verkhne- i nizhnnetul'skikh kompleksov foraminifer k razlichnym karbonatnym fatsiyam tul'skogo gorizonta Podmoskovnogo basseyna)

PERIODICAL:

Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiiy, 1957, # 3, p 178 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The geological administration of the central regions, which carries out the surveys for coal in the south-western and eastern parts of the Moscow Coal Basin, initiated an investigation of the boundary between the Stalinogorsk horizon (C_1^{stal}) and the Tula horizon (C_1^{tl}) by various methods. As a result of this investigation the author arrived at the conclusion that limestones A_0 are of Tula age, and that the boundary between the Stalinogorsk and Tula horizons should be drawn below this limestone.

AVAILABLE:
Card 1/1

Library of Congress

FOMINA, Ye.V.

Structure of shell walls in some Visean foraminifers of the
Moscow basin. Vop.mikropaleont. no.2:121-123 '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

1. Geologicheskoye upravleniya tsentral'nykh rayonov.
(Moscow Province--Foraminifera, Fossil)

FOMINA, Ye.V.

Association of foraminifer complexes from Tula deposits with
different carbonate facies of the Tula horizon of the Moscow
Basin. Vop.mikropaleont. no.3:72-82 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Geologicheskoye upravleniye tsentral'nykh rayonov.
(Moscow Basin--Foraminifera, Fossil)

FOMINA, Ye.V.

Boundary of the Tula and Aleks in horizons in the Moscow Basin
based on the Foraminifera fauna. Mat.po geol.i pol.iskop.tsentr.
raion.evrop.chasti SSSR no.5:94-97 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Moscow Basin—Foraminifera, Fossil)

PSHENNIKOV, K.V.; FOMINA, Ye.V.

Energy characteristics of earthquakes in the Lake Baikal
region in 1952-1961. Trudy Inst. zem. kory SO AN SSSR no.18:
11-14 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

Fomina, Z

Fomina, Z. Gidrometeorologicheskoe obsluzhivanie neftianoi promyshlennosti Azerbaidzhaniskoi SSR i Dagestanskoi ASSR. [The hydrometeorological service of the oil industry in Azerbaidzhan and Dagestan.] *Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya*, No. 6:17-19, 1952. DLC--Six special hydrological stations have made observations on islands in the Caspian Sea near the Apsheron Peninsula in order to provide the necessary information for the oil industry. The most important forms of service were the short range weather forecasts, information about sea ice conditions, sea swell and long range forecasting for autumn and winter seasons. *Subject Headings:* 1. Hydrometeorological services 2. Oil industry 3. Caucasus.—N.T.Z.

RC

BARBASHOVA, Z.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, G.I.; YERMILOVA, V.V.; FOMINA, Z.G.

Contribution to a study of the effect of the nervous system on
hypoxic erythrocytosis. Fiziol.shur.SSSR 45 no.7:856-864 J1
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. From the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences I.M. Sechenov Institute
of Evolutionary Physiology, Leningrad.
(POLYCYTHEMIA physiology)
(SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology)

BARBASHOVA, Z.I.; FOMINA, Z.G.

Role of splanchnic nerves and abdominal sympathetic chains in the
reaction of rats to penetrating radiation. Mat. po evol. fiziol.
4:247-253 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, SYMPATHETIC) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

1. PETRUSHOVA, N. T.; FOMINA, Z. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Grapes - Diseases and Pests
7. DDT and Hexachloran for controlling Crimean grape snout-bettles. Vin SSSR
12 no. 10, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

ACCESSION NR: AT4016827

S/2604/63/000/048/0073/0077

AUTHOR: Solntseva, N. T.; Fomina, Z. I.

TITLE: Field testing of string microbarometers

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuzny'y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Razvedochnaya i promy'slovaya geofizika (Prospecting and industrial geophysics), no. 48, 1963, 73-77

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, microbarometer, barometer, string microbarometer

ABSTRACT: Due to the wide application of gravimetric prospecting, the problem of improving the accuracy of barometric levelling to 0.5-1.0 m. is of great importance. This investigation includes the results of field testing four string microbarometers made in the laboratory of VNIIGeofizika. The theory and design of the string microbarometer were described by A. M. Lozinskaya in Prikladnaya Geofizika (Applied Geophysics), No. 34, 1962. The tests were performed on the Kiev highway with a maximum difference of elevations of 60 m. The observation points were 1-2 km from each other. Readings were taken every 15 minutes. The duration varied from 4 to 6 hours. Microbarometric levelling near

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016827

Naro-Fominsk in the Moscow suburbs showed an accuracy of $\pm 0.5-0.7$ m in comparison with geodetic levelling. The accuracy of microbarometric levelling in comparison with available bench marks was $\pm 0.7-0.8$ m in the Perm Region. Near Alma-Ata the accuracy of separate measurements was ± 0.8 m. The results show the high stability of string microbarometers over a long period. This is very important for permanent barometric stations, while the possibility of radio transmission of the readings is also of great significance for the future. The instruments worked properly both in field and laboratory conditions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting)

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DATE ACQ: 13Feb64

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SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 001

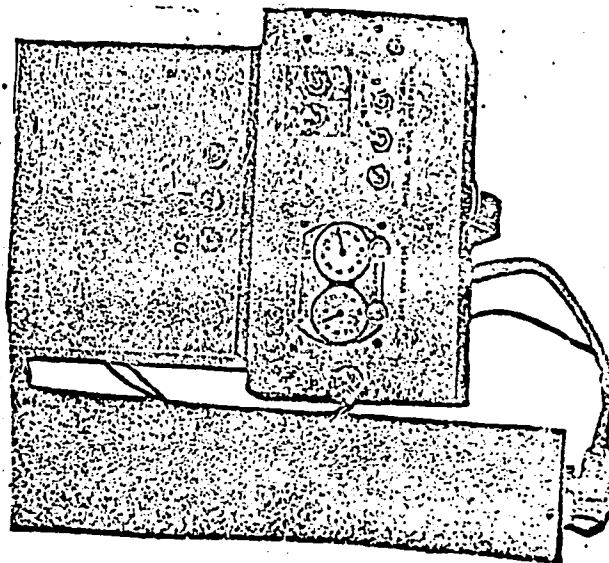
OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4016827

ENCLOSURE: 01

Figure 1. General
view of string micro-
barometer with registra-
tion device.



3/3

KAZANTSEV, Ye.I.; KOGADEYEV, A.A.; SHKLYAR, M.S.; POMINA, Z.M.

Redesigning blooming mill regenerator soaking pits with an
extended working chamber. Stal' 24 no.1:82-84 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Donetskij politekhnicheskij institut i Makeyevskiy
metallurgicheskij zavod.

FOMINA, Z. V.

FOMINA, Z. V.: "A system of processing clear fallow land for spring wheat under the conditions obtaining in the light soils of the eastern forest-steppe zone of the Buryat-Mongol ASSR". Moscow, 1955. Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of AGRICULTURAL Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 51, 10 December 1955

L 52133-65 EWG(j)/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWT(m)/EWA(l) Pc-4/Pr-4/Peb RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015295

UR/0286/65/000/009/0068/0068

AUTHORS: Korshak, V. V.; Rafikov, S. R.; Vinogradova, S. V.; Fomina, Z. Ya. 28

TITLE: A method for obtaining uniform and mixed polyarylates. Class 39, No. 170667 15

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 68

TOPIC TAGS: polyarylate, chloranhydride, phenol, dicarboxylic acid, ultraviolet light, diphenol, sulfophthalein

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining uniform and mixed polyarylates based on chloranhydrides of dicarboxylic acids and 2-atom phenols. To obtain polyarylates stable under the action of ultraviolet rays, diphenols containing sulfo-groups, such as sulfophthalein, are used as 2-atom phenols. 15

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 08Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1 226

L 61196-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EMP(1)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/JAJ/PM

ACCESSION NR: AP5019046

UR/0286/65/000/012/0075/0075
678.673

AUTHOR: Korshak, V. V.; Vinogradova, S. V.; Fomina, Z. Ya.

TITLE: Preparative method for flame-resistant phosphorus-containing polyaryl esters.
Class 39, No. 172038

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 75

TOPIC TAGS: polyaryl ester, flame resistant plastic, heat resistant plastic

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for flame-resistant, phosphorus-containing polyaryl esters, involving polycondensation of bisphenols with aromatic dicarbonyl chlorides and phosphorus acids. To improve the solubility and to increase the heat resistance of the polyaryl esters, the bisphenol used is phenolphthalein.

[SM]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4052

Card 1/1 222

A I. 10190-66 EWT(m)/ENP(j)/T WW/RM
 ACC NR: AP5028490 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0066/0066
 INVENTOR: Korshak, V. V.^{44,55}; Vinogradova, S. V.^{44,55}; Pamina, Z. Ya.^{44,55} 34
 ORG: none B
 TITLE: Preparative method for polyaryl esters. 7 Class 39, No. 175656 15
 SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 66
 TOPIC TAGS: polyester plastic, heat resistant plastic,^{44,55} thermosetting material, actin,
polyaryl plastic
 ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for poly-
 aryl esters from dihydric phenols and aromatic dicarboxylic acid chlorides. To
 impart thermosetting properties to the polyesters,¹⁵ trihydric phenols, such as phloro-
 glucinol, are added to the reaction mixture. [SM]
 SUB CODE: 0711/ SUBM DATE: 29May64/ ATD PRESS: 4158
 Card 1/2 *gc*
 UDC: 678.673 2

L 27314-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) DS/WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6008971

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/007/011/1908/1912

AUTHORS: Korshak, V. V.; Rafikov, S. R.; Vinogradova, S. V.; Fomina, Z. Ya.

ORG: Institute for Heteroorganic Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Photochemical degradation of polyarylates in solution [78th communication in the series: Heterocyclic polyesters]

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 11, 1965, 1908-1912

TOPIC TAGS: polyarylate plastic, uv absorption, uv irradiation, polyester

ABSTRACT: This investigation was conducted to extend earlier published work by V. V. Rode, A. S. Yarov, and S. R. Rafikov (Vysokomolek. soyed., 6, 2061, 1964) and to study the nature of the molecular changes in polyarylates which result from uv irradiation of their chloroform and cyclohexanone solutions. The polyarylates investigated were derived from phanolphthalein and chloranhydrides of terphthalic and isophthalic acids following the procedure of V. V. Korshak, S. V. Vinogradova, and S. N. Salazkin (Vysokomolek. soyed., 4, 339, 1962). The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). It was found that in dilute solutions the principal degradation reaction consists of rupture of the main chain of the polymer, leading to a decrease in the average molecular weight and viscosity of the polymer. At higher concentration, structuration processes predominate. The photodegradation of the

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UDC: 678.01:54+678.674

L 27314-66

ACC NR: AP6008971

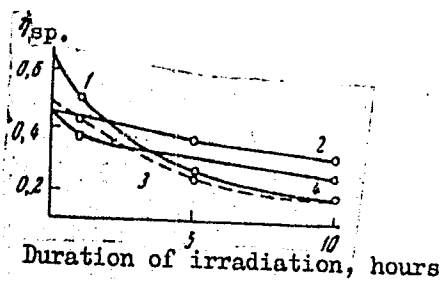


Fig. 1. Change in the specific viscosity during irradiation of 1% solutions of polyarylates in chloroform at $20 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. 1 - F-2c; 2 - F-2D; 3 - F-2c'; 4 - F-2'D. F-2c - polyarylate derived from terephthalic acid; F-2c' - low molecular weight polyarylate; F-2'D - F-2 plus 1.5% chlorinated diphenyl; F-2D - polyarylate derived from isophthalic acid.

polymer is more rapid in cyclohexanone solution than in chloroform solution, and it is sensitized by chlorinated diphenyl. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 5 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 09Dec64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7005115

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/65/060/012/0098/0101

AUTHOR: Fomina-Kosolapova, V. P.

ORG: Clinic of Diseases of the Ear, Throat and Nose (Head: Professor K. L. Khilov),
Military Medical Order of Lenin Academy im. S. M. Korov, Leningrad (Klinika
boloznoy ukha, gorla i nosa Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina Akademii)

TITLE: Trophic changes in the bone capsule of the labyrinth and auditory
ossicles of the rabbit in the presence of vitamin d and parathyroidin

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 12, 1965,
98-101

TOPIC TAGS: vitamin, rabbit, bone, biologic metabolism, gland, bone disease

ABSTRACT: Since the parathyroid glands and vitamin D are the chief regulators
of mineral metabolism, the author experimentally investigated morphological
changes in the bone capsule of the ear labyrinth and auditory ossicles of 67
rabbits in which hypervitaminosis D was induced by daily injections of this
vitamin and hyperparathyrosis, by intramuscular injections of parathyroidin.
The experiments lasted from several days to 10 months and were followed by
killing the animals and subjecting the pyramids of the temporal bone, which
include the ear labyrinth, to a histological examination. Foci of spongy
bone formed in the bony labyrinth and auditory ossicles of the rabbits with
experimental chronic hypervitaminosis D. By contrast, morphological changes
were not observed in the corresponding parts of the bony labyrinth of rabbits

Card 1/2 UDC: 616.283+616.287/-003.85-02:[616.447-008.61+616.391.01:577.161.2]

0926 1638

ACC NR: AP7005115

with experimental chronic parathrosis or combined experimental hypervitaminosis D and parathyrosis. Apparently vitamin D causes dissolution of bone tissue by affecting the bone directly via the blood or indirectly via the endocrine glands (by acting on the adrenopituitary system so as to change its equilibrium in the direction of increased secretion of the mineralocorticoids), which causes osteoporosis of the bone tissue. The fact that in the presence of thyroid hyperfunctioning vitamin D does not cause morphological changes in the bony labyrinth is a proof of the theory of Eger (Dtsch. med. Wschr., 1949, Vol 74, p 303), who believes that vitamin D and the thyroid glands are antagonists with respect to their effect on the processes of bone mineralization. The changes in the bony labyrinth of rabbits with hypervitaminosis D resemble the changes observed in otosclerosis: apparently there exists a common etiological factor in both otosclerosis and hypervitaminosis. This paper was presented by Active Member AMN SSSR V. I. Voyachek. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS: 34,588]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 18May64 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

KOMAR, A.P., MIKHAYEV, G.F., FOMINENKO, V.P., CHERNOV, N.N.

New methods for investigating the process of injection of electrons
into the betatron. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 30 no.7:855-859 J1 '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Betatron)

23730

S/057/61/031/006/014/019
B116/B201

26.2340

AUTHORS: Komar, A. P., Mikheyev, G. F., Fominenko, V. P. and Chernov, N. N.

TITLE: Study of electron capture with steady betatron acceleration

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 6, 1961, 740-745

TEXT: The authors wanted to determine the part played by the individual sections of the capture range, i.e., the contribution of the electrons captured onto the various instantaneous orbits to the total current of all captured electrons. The investigation was conducted by the method earlier described by the authors (Ref. 1: ZhTF, 30, no. 7, p. 855-859, 1960). This method made it possible to inject the electrons only into the previously chosen narrow section $\delta - \epsilon$ of the instantaneous orbits within the capture interval α_1 (Fig. 1). This was achieved with the aid of a special injector device provided with deflector plates, which made it possible (1) to cut off the voltage pulse $U(t)$ of injection on the side of the large or small t values to any pulse duration (Fig. 2A and B); (2) to cut out an interval

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Study of electron capture...

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B116/B201

in any pulse section by completely cutting off the residual pulse portion (Fig. 2 B); (3) to shift the injection pulse with or without the interval along the time axis. The injection pulse displayed a sine shape, and had a duration of 12 μ sec and an amplitude of 40 kv. The intensity of gamma radiation was checked while conducting the experiments, instability amounting to 5% at most. The experiments were made on the synchrotron of FTI AN SSSR with an initial betatron acceleration. The radius of the equilibrium orbit was $R_0 = 32$ cm, the coefficient of the magnetic field drop was $n=0.67$, and the steepness of increase of the magnetic field during injection was 1 $\text{Oersted}/\mu\text{sec}$. Figs. 3 and 4 present typical experimental dependences of gamma radiation intensity on the position of the square pulses cutting off one or the other part of the injection pulse. Each figure refers to a definite position of the injection pulse with respect to the moment at which the magnetic field of the betatron passes through zero. The corresponding capture interval is represented by the Δ curves. The A and B curves represent the change of intensity when cutting off the injection pulse on the side of the larger (A curve) and the smaller (B curve) τ values

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S/057/61/031/006/014/019

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Study of electron capture...

by the square pulse applied to one of the plates. The ξ curves refer to the "scanning" of the injection pulse with the aid of the slit in time which has a width of 0.2 μ sec and a spacing of 0.2 μ sec (Fig. 2). The η curves denote the angle of capture values for the usual location of the injector at the external edge of the accelerator. The investigation allows the following to be stated: 1) The space charge generated by the electrons escaping from the injector before and behind the capture interval has no effect upon the conditions of capture. 2) Under optimum capture conditions, capture takes place chiefly in the frame near the equilibrium orbits. The initial amplitudes of the free radial oscillations of the electrons will in this case equal about half the chamber width. As a consequence, the focal points of radial oscillations are located on the boundaries of the region of acceleration. This nonuniform distribution of electrons in the chamber also determines the intensity limit. 3) Extremum intensity can be attained with different capture intervals Δt . The Δt interval must satisfy the capture in the orbits near the equilibrium orbit. To each Δt value corresponds a definite emission current and the 1st harmonic of nonuniformity of the magnetic field. This holds as long as the emission current is sufficiently large for realizing a collective

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S/057/61/051/006/014/019

R116/B20

Study of electron capture...

interactions. Strong "contraction" effects arise at weak emission currents.

4) The capture in every section of the interval Δt takes place such that the intensity up to the value of Δt that is sufficient for the emission current chosen and for the 1st harmonic of nonuniformity of the magnetic field, rises in proportion to the duration of the interval. Although an increase of the interval duration from Δt to $\Delta t'$ allows electrons to reach

the chamber that correspond to a capture onto the orbits near the equilibrium orbits, the intensity of gamma radiation does not increase.

This indicates that, with the use of this mode of injection, the limit of the mean electron density in the chamber is attained already in the interval Δt . Further injecting even leads to a decrease of intensity.

5) The change of nonuniformity of the magnetic field with a change of the emission current depends upon the space charge produced by the electrons circulating in the chamber during the capture interval only. 6) It is noted that several authors hold the view that the intensity may be augmented by changing the form of the injection pulse. The authors of the present paper believe that such an increase can be brought about by a proper choice

Card 4/8

23730

Study of electron capture...

S/057/61/031/006/014/019
B116/B201

of the capture interval. This interval must be sufficiently large for the orbits near the equilibrium orbit, corresponding to the available invariable nonuniformity of the magnetic field of the accelerator concerned. The main contribution of one or the other front of the injection pulse is also explained thereby. With weak emission currents, an additional rise of intensity can be achieved owing to contraction effects. There are 5 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR
Leningrad (Institute of Physics and Technology imeni
A. F. Ioffe, AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1960

Card 5/8

KREST'YANINOV, V.; FOMINOV, A.

Let's glance at the tomorrow: study of the trade network of the
greater Moscow. Sov. torg. 35 no.2:28-36 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Moscow region--Retail trade)

L 32097-65 FSF(H)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(a)/EMP(m)/FS(v)-3/EEC(j)/EEC(r)/EWG(v)/FCC/T/
EW(d)/EEL(b)-3/EWA(h) Pn-4/Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pj-1/Pi-4/Pae-2/eb 11 c GW

ACCESSION NR: AR5005701

S/0313/64/000/009/0020/0021

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Issledovaniye kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Otd. 77
vyp., Abs. 9.62.137 B

AUTHOR: Fominov, A. M.

TITLE: Determination of the parameters characterizing the nonspher-
icity of the earth's atmosphere from changes in artificial-satellite
orbit elements.

CITED SOURCE: Byul. In-ta teor. astron. AN SSSR, v. 9, no. 7, 1964,
499-521

TOPIC TAGS: artificial earth satellite, artificial satellite orbit,
earth's atmosphere, solar activity, satellite photography, upper
atmosphere 20

TRANSLATION: It is assumed that the distribution of air density in

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U 32097-45

ACCESSION NR: AR5005701

the earth's atmosphere can be represented in the form

$$\rho = f(S) \rho_1 \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n P_n(\sin \varphi) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n P_n(\cos \psi) \right], \quad (1)$$

where $f(S)$ -- quantity characterizing the solar activity, ρ_1 -- distribution of the density of the spherically-symmetrical atmosphere, $P_n(x)$ -- spherical Legendre polynomial of order n of the argument x , φ -- latitude, ψ -- angular geocentric distance from the pole of the diurnal effect, α_n and β_n -- coefficients characterizing the latitudinal and diurnal effects in the air density distribution. An equation is given for the measurement of the period of revolution of the satellite, derived under the assumption that the distribution of the air density is determined by formula (1). The observed measurements of the period of revolution and the elements of the orbits of the satellites 1958 α , 1960 ζ , 1961 $\nu 1$, and 1959 η are used to determine some parameters characterizing the latitudinal and diurnal

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L 32097-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5005701

effects in the air density distribution, and also the effect of solar activity. It is shown that the latitudinal effect in the air density distribution is determined very unreliably from the observed measurements of the periods of revolution, and must be taken into account theoretically. The dependence of the obtained atmosphere parameters on the geocentric distance is investigated. It is shown that the amplitude of the diurnal effect increases quite rapidly with geocentric distance, whereas the effect of the solar activity depends apparently little on the altitude above the earth's surface. No delay was observed in the changes of the air density relative to the solar-activity variations causing these changes. Bibliography, 37 titles. (Author's summary).

SUB CODE: SV, ES

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

L 27820-65

EWI(1)/EEJ(a)/EWP(m)/FS(v)-3/EEC(j)/EEC(r)/EWG(v)/FCC/EWA(d)/EWA(h) Po-4/Pe-5/
Pg-4/Pg-4/Pae-2/Peb/Pi-4 GW-2

ACCESSION NR: AR5003764

S/0313/64/000/006/0020/0020

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Issledovaniye kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Otd. 52
vyp., Abs. 6.62.166 41
8

AUTHOR: Fominov, A. M.

TITLE: Determination of some parameters of the earth's atmosphere
from the motion of satellites

CITED SOURCE: Astron. tsirkulyar, no. 255, sent. 3, 1963, 1-6

TOPIC TAGS: satellite motion, atmosphere, air density distribution,
satellite data analysis

TRANSLATION: The problem is solved of determining some parameters
which enter into the formula for the nonspherical distribution of
the density in the earth's atmosphere with altitude, which was de-
rived by the author previously (see RZh, 1964, 2.62.177). Unlike

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1/2

L 27820-65

2

ACCESSION NR: AR5003764

the earlier paper, account is taken of the influence of the solar activity on the distribution of the density. This is accomplished by introducing into the indicated formula a factor that depends on the flux of the solar radio emission at 0.7 cm wavelength, and on the planetary index, which represents the daily linear characteristic of the most perturbed component of the magnetic field of the earth at a standard station with geomagnetic latitude 50°. The least squares method was used to process the data on the changes in the periods of revolution of the following satellites: Explorer I, Explorer VIII, Explorer XI, and Vanguard III. The results obtained are presented in the form of tables and plots. It is concluded that the formula for the distribution of the atmosphere density with altitude, which takes into account the influence of the solar activity, represents sufficiently accurately the observational data. Bibliography, 7 titles. B. Gel'fgat.

SUB CODE: SV, ES

ENCL: 00

Card

2/2

FOMINOV, A. Ya., inzh.; ANAGORSKIY, L. A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Efficient layout of billets for heating in an electrolyte. Vest.
mash. 40 no.6:57-60 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric heating)

FOMINOV, A.Ya., starshiy prepodavatel'; ANAGORSKIY, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,
dot. ent

Calculation of baths and circulation systems in electrolytic
heating units. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.3:173-180
'64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Ryazanskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut.

PRONIN, Pavel Ivanovich; POMINOV, Gennadiy Nikitich; LIVSHITS, Ya., red.;
SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Fifteen years of People's Democratic Czechoslovakia] 15 let
Narodno-Demokraticeskoi Chexoslovaki. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie,"
1960. 30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniu poli-
ticheskikh i nauchnykh znani. Ser.7, Mezhdunarodnaia, no.9).
(MIRA 13:4)

(Czechoslovakia--Economic conditions)
(Czechoslovakia--Politics and government)

L 2262-40

ACC NR: AP6020034

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0066/66/000/002/0032/0036

AUTHOR: Piskarev, A. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Luk'yanitsa, L. G.; Ushkalova, L. V.; Dudarev, G. V.; Ogurechnikova, N. V.; Fominova, V. P.; Sangaylene, M. Yu. 24B

ORG: [Piskarev, Luk'yanitsa, Ushkalova, Ogurechnikova, Dudarev] All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of the Refrigeration Industry (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti); [Fominova, Sangaylene] Klaypeda Branch, Central Design and Technological Bureau (Klaypedskiy filial Tsentral'nogo proyektno-konstruktorskogo i tekhnologicheskogo byuro)

TITLE: Investigations on the storage of North Sea herring in refrigerated sea water. I. Technological investigations

SOURCE: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 2, 1966, 32-36

TOPIC TAGS: food, refrigeration, food preservation, fishing ship, sea water

ABSTRACT: The purpose of these investigations was to elicit the technological advantages of storing fish in refrigerated sea water in comparison with storage in ice and the effect of additions to the water of high-polymer compounds on the physicochemical indexes and quality of the fish. During the cruise of an experimental fishing boat two experiments were set up:

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UDC: 637.56.004.4:551.463/.464

1. 38960-66

ACC NR: AP6020034

the first was on the storage of herring in refrigerated sea water and in ice and the second on the storage of herring in refrigerated sea water with the addition of carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC), which counters swelling and extraction of nitrogenous substances, in a quantity of 0.6% wt. Large herring measuring 23–25 cm were used in the first experiment and average-sized (18–20 cm) for the second experiment. Two hours after the start of cooling the sea water the temperature of the herring dropped to -1°C and was later held during the entire experiment at the level from -1.2 to -1.5°C , the temperature of the water during the entire experiment being maintained at 0.1 – 0.2°C above the cryoscopic point of the herring. The investigation revealed that the main defect of herring when stored in refrigerated sea water was oxidation of the fat. As a result of this the large herring of the fall catch can be stored in a good condition for no more than 3 days. If the herring are stored for a longer time it is necessary to introduce additives inhibiting the oxidative rancidity of the fat. To prevent the formation of cracks the herring should be stored at a temperature close to the cryoscopic point but not below it since freezing impairs the structure of the muscle tissue. The addition to sea water of CMC in a small concentration (1.6%) does not promote a decrease of swelling. Further investigations of the use of larger concentrations of CMC are needed. It is also pointed out that when herring is stored in sea water for 3 days it is not necessary to change the water, which appreciably simplifies storage. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card

2/2

GORENBEYN, Ye.Ya.; FOMINSKAYA, A.A.

Complex formation and composition of the precipitates formed
in the systems: $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 - \text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{KI} - \text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
and $\text{AlBr}_3 - \text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N} - \text{C}_6\text{H}_6$. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.6:1473-1478
Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.
(Systems(Chemistry))
(Complex compounds)

GORENBEYN, Ye.Ya.; FOMINSKAYA, A.A.

Molecular compounds of lithium halides with acetic acid.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.8:874-876 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

GORENBEYN, Ye.Ya.; FOMINSKAYA, A.A.

Reaction of aluminum bromide with nitromethane in chlorobenzene as a solvent. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.6:553-556 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

L 12679-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000647
EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/HW-2/JG 8/0080/63/036/003/0583/0588

AUTHOR: Frantsevich-Zabludovskaya, T. F.; Faminskaya, N. A. 58

TITLE: Effect of ammonium ion on the electrodeposition of Ni-Mo alloy. [Report 2 in a series of studies on questions of electrodeposition of Ni--Mo alloys from ammoniacal electrolytes]

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 3, 1963, 583-588

TOPIC TAGS: electrodeposition, Ni-Mo alloy, ammonium-containing electrolyte, NH sub 4 Cl 2727

ABSTRACT: In this continuation of the authors' previous work (Zh. P. Kh., v. 36, no. 3, 578, 1958); it was found that increasing NH sub 4 Cl in the electrolyte up to a ratio of NH sub 4: Mo = 16 increased the % of Mo in the electrodeposited Ni-Mo alloy up to 20%; higher ammonium concentration gave poor, dark, Mo oxide blotched deposits. In prolonged electrolysis the Mo content, high at first, was stabilized in a few hours. Increase in Mo and NH sub 4 ion in already-stabilized electrolyte had little effect; change in anion from chloride to sulfate has no effect on the deposit. Ammonium-containing electrolytes do not "age." Increase in electrolyte temperature from 25 to 45C was paralleled by increase in Mo deposited. Current yield decreased with increase in Mo content; from 80-90 percent

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L 12679-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000647

for a 10-15 percent Mo alloy to 20 percent for alloys containing over 20 percent Mo. Original article has: 2 tables, 6 figures. 0

ASSOCIATION: none.

SUBMITTED: 23Nov61

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 12678-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000646

ENP(q)/EWI(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD

JD/HW-2/JG

8/0080/63/036/003/0578/0583

58

AUTHOR: Frantsevich-Zabludovskaya, T. F.; Fominskaya, N. A.

TITLE: Effect of electrolysis conditions on the composition of nickel-molybdenum alloy (Report 1 in a series of studies on questions of electrodeposition of Ni--Mo alloys from ammoniacal electrolytes)

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 3, 1963, 578-583

TOPIC TAGS: electrolysis, nickel, molybdenum, alloys, ammonium molybdate structure, electrolyte

ABSTRACT: The effect of aging, heating, method of preparing the electrolyte, and the electrolysis process on the stability of the dilute and concentrated Ni-Mo electrolytes in prolonged electrolysis were investigated. Neither aging, prolonged heating, nor method of preparation showed any effect on the cathodic process. Only the electrolytic process itself changed the electrolyte, which caused an increase in the deposition of Mo in the alloy and a corresponding drop in the alloy yield, especially in dilute electrolytes (1.2 gm./l. Ni; 4 Mo; 45 NH sub 3; 9 NaCl) at increased temperatures (45°). With concentrated electrolytes (45 Ni; 4, 6, or 8 Mo; 60 NH sub 3; 12 NaCl) the alloy yield was 20-30 absolute % higher until Mo exceeded about 20%, the solubility limit of Mo in Ni, whereupon poor deposits were obtained.

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L 12678-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000646

H overvoltage was low and yield dropped sharply. Concentrated electrolytes effected power savings; terminal voltage for the dilute electrolyte was 5.8 V, for the concentrated one, 5 V. Based on ammonium molybdate structure and character of the cathodic process, it is assumed that the electrolyte can be quickly stabilized in the presence of an easily dissociating ammonium salt. Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 1 drawing.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Nov61

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

KALIMANOVA, L.P.; FOMINSKAYA, N.A.; FRANTSEVICH-ZABLUDOVSKAYA, T.F. [deceased];
SHARAFAN, A.I.

Obtaining a thin nickel film on porcelain by chemical nickel
plating. Priborostroenie no.11:16-18 N '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

FOMINSKIY, G. V.

AUTHOR: Sergeyev, A. S., Docent

105-58-4-30/37

TITLE: Dissertations (Dissertatsii)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 89 - 90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the Degree of a Candidate of Technical Sciences,
1948 - 1954.

At the Moscow Electromechanical Institute of Railroad Traffic
Engineers (Moskovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy institut inzhene-
rov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta).

N. M. Lomonosov, on April 28, 1948: "Method for the Determi-
nation of Soil Parameters in the Pylon Construction types
of a Contact Network". Official opponents were: Doctor of
Techn. Sciences Professor V. B. Medel' and Candidate of
Technical Sciences I. I. Vlasov.

M. Ye. Krest'yanov, on June 2, 1948: "Analysis of the Problem
on the Selection of the Most Favorable Line Cross Section in
the Contact Network". Official opponents were: Doctor of
Technical Sciences Professor M. A. Petrov, Engineer K. S.
Sal'nikov and Candidate of Economic Sciences Docent A. L.
Lur'ye.

Card 1/4

Dissertations

105-58-4-30/37

V. V. Matyashevich, on June 23, 1948: "Influence of Traffic Organization on the Load of Substations and the Power Loss in the Contact Network". Official opponents were: Doctor of the Technical Sciences V. B. Medel', Engineer L. I. Gruber and Engineer L. M. Pertsovskiy.

G. V. Fominskiy, on June 23, 1948: "Improvement of the Characteristic of the ~~Electrolocomotives~~ BЛ-22 and BЛ 22M in the Case of Parallel Operation in a System of Many Units". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor K. G. Markvardt and Candidate of Technical Sciences S. M. Serdinov.

I. I. Kanter, on October 26, 1949: "Self-Exciting Threephase Invertors(Converter)". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences M. A. Chernyshev and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent G. G. Markvardt.

N. V. Lorents, on March 29, 1950: " Investigation of the Transition Processes in Traction Motors of D. C. Electrolocomotives". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor N. V. Gorokhov and Candidate of Technical Sciences P. N. Shlyakhto.

Card 2/4

Dissertations

105-58-4-30/37

I. I. Bonashevich, on June 28, 1950: " Influence of the Parameters and the Mode of Operation in Electric Railroads With Battery Car Transport on the Principal Structure of Automation Devices". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor V. B. Medel' and Engineer L. M. Pertsovskiy.

Ye. G. Gnilyayev, on February 28, 1951: " Productivity and Capacity Analysis of Fuel- and Electric-Railroad Stoves ". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences P. K. Konakov and Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor M. V. Gorokhov.

V. A. Shilovskiy, on June 25, 1952: " Investigation of the Magnetic System of Traction Motors of Battery Cars (Section C^P)". Official opponents were: Professor V. B. Medel' and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent P. M. Shlyakhto.

M. S. Pomiluyko, on May 27, 1953: " Investigation of Electromagnetic Phenomena in the D.C. Traction Motor for the Purpose Extending the Control Properties and for Determining the Possibility of a Voltage Increase". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor Ye. M. Nitsov

Card 3/4

Dissertations

105-50-4-30/37

and Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor K. G. Markvardt, V. N. Pupynin, in January 1954: " Protection of the Contact Network of Electric Railroads Against Short-Circuit Currents". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences M. A. Chernyshev and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent I. Ya. Ryzhkovskiy.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Electrical engineering-Reports

Card 4/4

CHESNOKOV, N.D.; ZVEREV, V.A.; Prinipali uchastiye: BOGDANOVA, N.G.; BELIKOV,
P.Ye.; FOMINSKIY, M.K.; BAZHENOV, M.M.

Making roll cast iron in an acid open-hearth furnace. Lit. proizv.
no.2:4-7 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Cast iron--Metallurgy)

FOMINSKIY, V.I.

New data on the Ordovician stratigraphy of the Gornyy Altai.
Sov. geol. 2 no.2:144-145 F '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1.Vsesoyuznyy aereogeologicheskiy trest.
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ZEMLYANSKIY, D., podpolkovnik; SOKOLOV, V., podpolkovnik; FOMINTSEV, G.,
podpolkovnik

In the classroom and in flight. Vest. Vozd. Fl. no.12:44-48
D '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Russia—Air force)

FOMINTSEV, K.S.

FOMINTSEV, K.S.

Tekhnology of tapping Scotch pine. Der. i lesokhim.prom. 3
no.7:26-27 J1 '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Master Abanskogo khimleskhosa tresta Kraakhimles.
(Tree tapping)

POMINIKH, A., aspirant.

Work of an experimental contact clarifier in Novosibirsk water supply system. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 7 no.2:16-18 '57. (MLBA 10:4)

1. Novosibirskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Novosibirsk--Water--Purification)

FOMINYKH, A.A.

"The Problem of Introducing Radioactive Vitamin B₁ Into an Organism by a Galvanic Current", paper read at the First Ural Conference of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists, Sverdlovsk, 5-8 June 1956.

Sum. I305

FOMINYKH, A.G.

Analysis of the best achievements in swimming. Teor. i prak.
fiskul' 18 no.7:513-517 '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(SWIMMING)

FOMINYKH, A.I.

KISELEV, I.I.; BORISOV, N.I.; YASINOVSKIY, B.S., inzh.; SANNIKOV, Yu.K., inzh.; SOKOLOV, V.A., inzh.; LEVCHENKO, L.D., inzh.; NALOYEV, G.A., inzh.; CHICHAKOV, K.K., inzh.; BARYKIN, V.I., inzh.; FREYDLIN, A.Ya., inzh. GULYAYEV, A.I., inzh.; STIGNEYEV, Ya.F., inzh.; SHAGANOVA, K.N., inzh.; KHELIMSKIY, I.Ye., inzh.; AVROV, A.N., inzh.; DEMIDOVA, M.I., inzh.; NIKIFOROVA, Ye.D., inzh.; KLIBANOVA, F.I., inzh.; CHIVKUNOV, K.I., inzh.; STOROZHKO, I.G., inzh.; NOVAKOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., inzh.; GOYKHETUL', A.O., inzh.; TARASOV, A.M., inzh.; SHISHKO, A.P., inzh.; UVAROV, P.T., ekonomist; DRAGUNOV, M.V., ekonomist; KARANDASHOV, A.A., ekonomist; KONKIN, M.V., ekonomist; GOREV, M.S., ekonomist. Primarni uchastnye: LAPIN, T.I.; RAMENSKIY, Yu.A.; KADINSKIY, B.A.; SOKOLOV, S.D.; STOROZHKO, I.G.; FOMINYKH, A.I., POLYAKOVA, N., red.; SMIRNOV, G., tekhn.red.

[Organization and improvement of production; practices of the Gorkiy Automobile Plant] Organizatsiya i sovershenstvovanie proizvodstva; opyt Gor'kovskogo avtozavoda. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1958. 332 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Direktor Gor'kovskogo avtomobil'nogo zavoda (for Kiselev).
2. Glavnyy inzhener Gor'kovskogo avtomobil'nogo zavoda (for Borisov).
3. Gor'kovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (for all except Kiselev, Borisov, Polyakova, Smirnov).

(Gorkiy--Automobile industry)

FORM 100-100
POMINYKH, A.M.

Designing hydraulics of tubular distribution systems of high resistance for feeding air into a granular charge. Izv. vost. fil. AN SSSR no.11:72-84 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Novosibirskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut im. V.V. Kuybysheva. (Hydraulics)

FOMINYKH, A. M., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Washing of contact illuminators
and certain problems connected with their work." Novosibirsk, 1958. 19 pp
(Min of Higher Education USSR, Novosibirsk Engineering-Construction Inst im
V. V. Kuybyshev), 110 copies (KL, ~~123~~ 18-58, 100)

-73-

ENAL'FIN, P.N.; MINYEN, M.

Reagent method for the final purification of petroleum-refinery
waste waters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.8:103-
105 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kuybyshevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.

KHAL'FIN, F.N.; FOMINYKH, A.M.

Purification of industrial waste waters in the Kuybyshev
Petroleum Refinery. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.4:
111-113 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kuybyshevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Kuybyshev---Petroleum waste)

FOMINYKH, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk (Krybyshev)

Water purification in agricultural water supply. Gidr. i
mel. 15 no.6:41-44 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

KHAL'FIN, F.N.; FOMINYKH, A.M.

Water stabilization in a system of return water supply in a
petroleum refinery. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7
no. 3, 68, 74 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kuybyshevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.

FOMINYKH, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk (Novosibirsk)

Using a hydrocyclone for the crude purification of river water.
Vod. i san. tekhn. no.10:32-33 0 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)